DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

What Are "Emergencies"?

Emergencies are incidents that threaten public safety, health and welfare. If severe or prolonged, they can exceed the capacity of first responders, local fire fighters or law enforcement officials. Such incidents range widely in size, location, cause, and effect, but nearly all have an environmental component. To anticipate the variety, consider:

TYPES OF HAZARDS*		
Natural Hazards	Human / Te	echnological
Atmospheric	Structural Failure / Accident	Biological Biological WMD Infectious Disease Critters Radiological Nuclear Accidents Radiological WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction Biological WMD Chemical WMD Radiological WMD Radiological WMD Radiological WMD Civic Disruption Hostage Bomb / Explosion Civil Unrest Sabotage Mass Hysteria / Riot Terrorism General Agro-Terrorism Cyber-Terrorism Cyber-Terrorism Violence at Home at Work at School at Hospital Public Violence Information Cyber Attacks Denial of Services E-mail Hoaxes Computer Viruses

^{*}For WWWeb links to information on each kind of hazard, see: http://www.usafreedomonline.com/emassist/ema-hzds.htm

What Are the Elements of Response?

Response is an effort to mitigate the impact of an incident on the public and the environment.

A large or complex incident will require the cooperation of several agencies, and DEM is likely to be among them.

For many emergencies, DEM will play a <u>supporting</u> role in the overall state response.

DEM is likely to lead the state's response If the incident is a

- release of hazardous materials
- oil spill
- wildfire
- epidemic of livestock or zoonotic disease
- pathogenic insect infestation
- failure of a dam

No matter what the challenge or who is in charge, response is likely to address some commonly recognized responsibilities -- "emergency support functions" (ESF – See "Checklist of Emergency Response Issues: Emergency Support Functions for All Hazards).